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ABSTRACT

This packet contains eight multicultural learning units for use in the K-6 classrooms with Vietnamese students. They are written in lesson plan format, comprising appropriate background information, learning objectivees, materials needed, activities, evaluation, and, in some cases, activity sheet masters for duplication and distribution to the students. The subject areas of the learning units include: (1) Vietnam; (2) the Vietnamese language; (3) Vietnamese holidays; (4) Vietnamese dance; (5) a Vietnamese festival; (6) Vietnamese heroines; (7) Vietnamese folktales; and (8) Vietnamese geography. (Author/APM)

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Bilingual Education Resource Series

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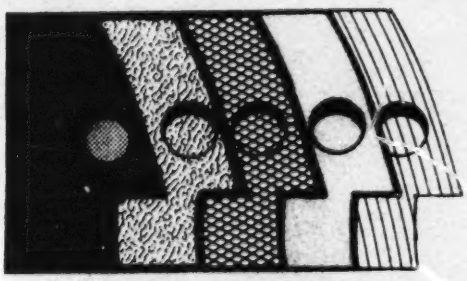
K-6, VIETNAMESE MULTICULTURAL LEARNING UNITS

For Use in the Classroom



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K-6, VIETNAMESE MULTICULTURAL LEARNING UNITS FOR USE IN THE CLASSROOM

Prepared By

NGA DUONG

for the

Superintendent of Public Instruction
Division of Grants and Equity Programs
Office of Bilingual Education
and
Office for Equity Education

August 1980

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PREFACE

This packet contains eight multicultural learning units for use in the K-6 classrooms. They are written in lesson plan format comprised of appropriate background information, learning objectives, materials needed, activities, evaluation and, in some instances, activity sheet masters for duplication and distribution to the students. Each learning unit is titled and appropriate subject area assigned. The units in this packet are:

Page	Title	Subject Area
1	Vietnam (2 learning units) -includes map worksheet	Social Studies, Reading
5	The Vietnamese Language	Foreign Language
7	Let's Speak Vietnamese -greetings handout	Foreign Language
11	Tết - The Vietnamese New Year	Vietnamese Holidays, Social Studies, Reading
14	The Unicorn Dance at Tết	Vietnamese Dance, Social Studies, Reading
16	Trung Thu - Mid-Autumn Festival	Vietnamese Festival, Social Studies, Reading
18	Hai Bà Trưng - The Trung Sisters	Vietnamese Heroines, Social Studies, Reading
21	The Story of Bánh Dày and Bánh Chưng	Vietnamese Folktale, Social Studies, Reading
23	Mountain God and Sea God	Vietnamese Folktale Social Studies, Reading

For the lesson units which are categorized as social studies or reading, teachers should type out the background or story on ditto and duplicate and distribute to students.

Teachers are also encouraged to modify the learning units as desired or utilize them for other subject areas as appropriate.

Title: VIETNAM

Subject area: Social Studies
Reading

Grade levels: K - 6

Background Information:

Vietnam is an independent country in Southeast Asia. It is bordered in the north by China, to the west by Laos and Cambodia, and to the east and south by the part of the Pacific Ocean called The South China Sea.

Indochina is formed by three countries: Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia.

Vietnam has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Its history dates back to three thousand years before the birth of Christ.

The map of Vietnam has the shape of a giant letter S. The population is over 50 million inhabitants living in the area of 127,000 square miles, with the coastline of 1,200 miles.

The total size of Vietnam is about twice of New England. South Vietnam only is almost the size of the State of washington.

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to locate Vietnam on the map and demonstrate their abilities to compare various geographical features of the U.S. and Vietnam.

Materials Needed:

* Maps of Asia, Indochina, America, and Vietnam.
* Map worksheets.

Activities:

* Find out the locations of Southeast Asia, Indochina and Vietnam on the map of Asia.

* Color the country of Vietnam on the map worksheet.

* Find out the locations of New England and the State of Washington on the map of America.

* Compare the areas and populations of Vietnam, New England, and the State of Washington.

Evaluation:

Circle the correct answers:

1. Vietnam is located in
   a. New England
   b. State of Washington
   c. Southeast Asia
   d. America

2. The total area of Vietnam is
   a. 200,000 square miles
   b. 100,000 square miles
   c. 127,000 square miles
   d. 150,000 square miles

3. The population of Vietnam is
   a. 15 million
   b. 50 million
   c. 200 million
   d. 25 million

4. Three countries in Indochina are
   a. Thailand, Vietnam and Laos
   b. Laos, Cambodia, and China
   c. Cambodia, Vietnam, and Thailand
   d. Cambodia, Laos, and Vietnam

Learning objectives

The students demonstrate their abilities to draw the map of Vietnam and locate some important parts on the map.

Materials needed

- Map worksheets
- Color crayons: Brown, Green, Red, and Yellow

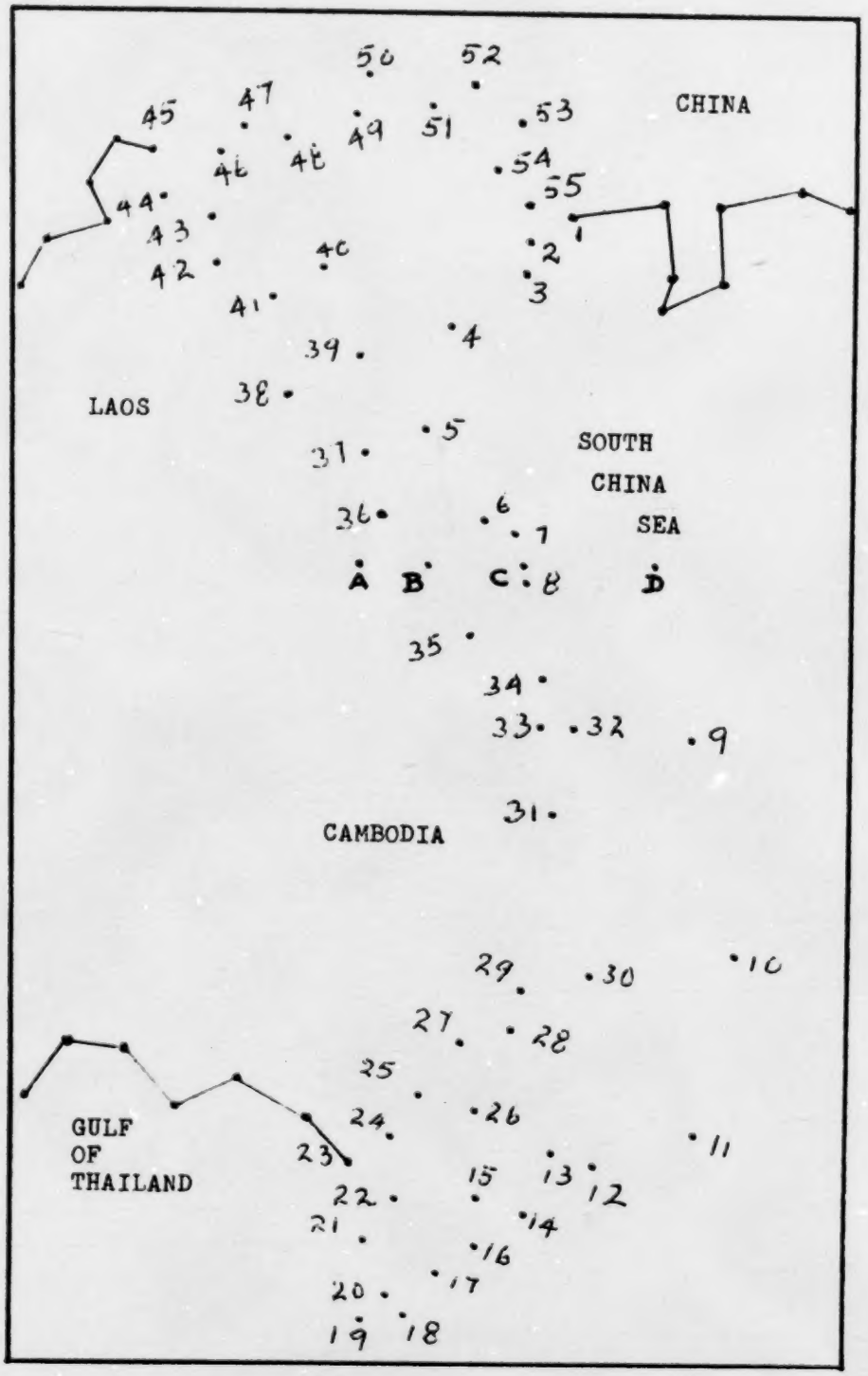
Activities/Evaluation

1. Follow the dots inside the frame
2. Trace a line between dots connecting numbers from 1 to 23 in green.
3. Trace a line between dots connecting numbers from 23 to 55 and 1 in brown.
4. Trace a line betwwen letters A, B, C, D to divide the map of Vietnam into two (2) parts in black.
5. Write the name of the upper part of Vietnam and color it in red.
6. Write the name of the lower part of Vietnam and color it in yellow.

Title: MAP OF VIETNAM

Subject area: Map study
Social Studies

Grade level: K - 3



Title: QUỐC NGỮ - The Vietnamese language
Subject area: Foreign language Grade levels: K - 6

Background Information:

The Vietnamese language is called "Quốc Ngữ" or the native language of Vietnam spoken by about 50 million Vietnamese.

Vietnamese is a monosyllabic language. Each syllable has its own meaning and expresses a distinct idea.

Vietnamese is a tonal language, too. The tone or level of the voice changes the meaning of a word.

Vietnamese is written in Roman alphabet like the English language. It consists of 12 vowel and 27 consonant forms.

The simple vowels are: a, e, i, o, u, and y. Modifications of these vowels are: ă, â, ê, ô, ơ, ư.

Five symbols or pitches are usually added to vowels to show the different meanings of the words. These are five symbols: / (sắc), \ (huyền), ? (hỏi), ~ (ngã), . (nặng), marked below the vowels.

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to demonstrate their skills in learning Vietnamese as a foreign language.

Exercises:

A. True or False:

_____ 1. The Vietnamese speak Chinese.

_____ 2. The Vietnamese have their own language called "Quốc Ngữ."

_____ 3. Vietnamese is a monosyllabic language.

_____ 4. The Vietnamese writing system looks like Chinese using symbols.

B. Circle the correct answers:

1. The number of vowels in Vietnamese is

   a. 6 vowels like in English
   b. 8 vowels
   c. 10 vowels
   d. 6 simple vowels and 6 modifications

2. The Vietnamese language is a tonal and has

   a. many symbols or pitches marked over the vowels.
   b. 2 symbols.
   c. 5 symbols.
   d. 10 symbols.

Title: LET'S SPEAK VIETNAMESE

Subject area: Foreign Language Grade levels: K - 6

Background Information:

Pronunciation guide-- To facilitate the task of reading written Vietnamese, the pronunciation is respelled to make it look more familiar to English readers. The respelled words, which are enclosed in slant lines (e.g., /ah/) should be read as if they were English words. (This respelling system has been developed by the Center for Applied Linguistics)

Vowels:

a	/ah/ as in bath, path
ă	like a, only shorter
â	like a, only shorter
e	/e/ as in bet or /a/ as in bat
e	/ay/ as in play
i - y	/ee/ as in beet
o	/aw/ as in core
ô	/oh/ as in so
ơ	/uh/ as in love
u	/oo/ as in too
ư	like /oo/ as in book

Try these words:

Ông	/ohm/	When addressing a man
Bà	/bah/	When addressing a married or elderly woman
Cô	/koh/	When addressing a young unmarried girl or a female teacher
Em	/am/	When addressing a teen-aged or a younger boy or girl
Thày	/thah-ee/	When addressing a male teacher

Tôi không hiểu	/toh-ee hohm hee-oo/	No, I don't understand
Cám ơn	/kahm uhng/	Thank you
Không có chi	/hohm kaw chee/	You're welcome

Numbers:

1 - Một	/mohk/	One	6 - Sáu	/shah-oo/	Six
2 - Hai	/hi/	Two	7 - Bảy	/bah-ee/	Seven
3 - Ba	/bah/	Three	8 - Tám	/tahm/	Eight
4 - Bốn	/bohng/	Four	9 - Chín	/chin/	Nine
5 - Năm	/nahm/	Five	10 - Mười	/mu-ee/	Ten

Learning Objectives:

The students demonstrate knowledge of and ability to speak ten usual sentences/phrases and count from 1 to 10 in Vietnamese.

Procedures:

- Run off the ditto to each student
- Use Audio-Lingual Approach
- Have a Vietnamese Student in your class or a Vietnamese resource person read the sentences and phrases.
- Students read after him/ her
- Individual student practices

Evaluation:

A. Fill in the blanks below in Vietnamese

1. Chào _____ Ngà.
   (Good Morning, Mr. Ngà.)
2. Cô _____?
   (How are you?)
3. Em mấy _____?
   (How old are you?)

4. _____ dược gặp Ông.
(Happy to meet you.)

5. Cô _____khong?
(Do you understand?)

B. Translate into Vietnamese the following sentences:

1. My name is Việt.
2. Thank you.
3. You're welcome.
4. Have you eaten?
5. Excuse me.

C. Count from 1 to 5 and 5 to 1.
Count from 5 to 10 and 10 to 5.

Greetings :

Chào _____ (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy)	/chah-oo_____/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	)Good morning, Good)afternoon, Good evening)Good night and Good-bye
_____ mạnh giỏi? (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy)	_____ /mahn yaw-ee/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	))How are you?)
Dạ, mạnh	/yah, mahn/	I'm fine
Cám ơn	/kahm uhng/	Thank you
Hân hạnh dược gặp _____ (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy)	/huhng hahn du-uhk gahp _____/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	))Happy to meet you))
Xin lỗi	/sin loh-ee/	I'm sorry, excuse me, pardon me
Tên _____ (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy) là gì?	/tehn _____/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/) /lah yee/	)What is your name?))
Tên tôi là John	/tehn toh-ee lah/ John	My name is John
_____ mấy tuổi? (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy)	_____ /mah-ee too-ee/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	))How old are you ?)
_____ ăn gì chưa? (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em Thầy)	_____ /ahn yee chu-uh/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	))Have you eaten?)
_____ hiểu không? (Ông, Bà, Cô, Em, Thầy)	_____ /hee-oo hohm/ (/ohm, bah, koh, am, thah-ee/)	Do you understand?

Title: TẾT - The Vietnamese New Year

Subject area: Vietnamese Holidays Grade levels: K - 6
Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

Tết is the most important holiday in Vietnam. Schools are closed. Festivity prevails. Traditionally, the national birthday is marked at Tet.

Tết is a time of family gathering, correcting all faults, forgetting past mistakes, forgiving others for their offenses and no longer having enemies.

Seven days before Tết, a ceremony is held to say good-bye to Kitchen God called "Ông Táo." He has to go to the Jade Palace to make his annual report regarding the household conduct to the Heavenly Emperor.

The most important moment of the Tết is the hour of transition from the old to the New Year called "Giao Thừa" or New Year Eve. Candles and joss-sticks are burned on the ancestral altar of the family. A thunderous array of firecrackers are lit to ward off any evil spirits.

The first visitor to come on the first day is believed to have an influence on the events of the family for the whole year.

Monetary gifts put in red envelopes called "tiền mừng tuổi" or "lì xì" are given to children and they should say best wishes to their donors.

The following are common greetings:
"Chúc Mừng Năm Mới" and/or
"Cung Chúc Tân Xuân"

Learning Objectives:

The students will demonstrate their abilities to deal with the cultural differences and use their knowledge acquired to facilitate their communication with the Vietnamese people.

Materials Needed:

* Sheets of red and white paper
* Color crayons: red and yellow.

Activities:

* Write the following phrases on sheets of paper using yellow crayons to write on red paper and red crayons on white paper :
  1. CHÚC MỪNG NĂM MỚI
  2. CUNG CHÚC TÂN XUÂN
* Group discussion on the meanings of the above phrases.

Evaluation:

A. True or False

_____ 1. According to Vietnamese customs, Tết is a time of family separation.

_____ 2. One week before Tết, Kitchen God or "Ông Táo" has to make his annual report to the Heavenly Emperor.

_____ 3. The most important moment of Tết is the hour of transition at midnight called Giao Thừa or New Year Eve.

B. Circle the correct answers

1. Some activities of the Vietnamese at Tết are
   a. family gathering
   b. correcting all faults, forgetting past mistakes
   c. burning candles and joss-sticks and put on the ancestral altar of the family.
   d. all of the above activities

2. The Vietnamese children are very happy at TET because

a. they are offered money called "tiền mừng tuổi"

b. firecrackers are lit

c. they wear their new clothes

d. all of the above

Title: THE UNICORN DANCE AT TẾT

Subject area: Vietnamese Dance Grade level: K - 6
Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

In Vietnam, the unicorn, like the dragon, is a mythical animal.

The Vietnamese have it that wherever a unicorn appears, people will have peace, happiness, and prosperity.

In North Vietnam, the dance is called the Lion Dance. It is celebrated on the 15th day of the 8th month of Lunar Year called Trung Thu or Mid-Autumn Festival.

In South Vietnam, the unicorn dance is held only during Tết holidays to celebrate the Vietnamese Lunar New Year.

On the first day of Tết, the unicorn dance begins early in the morning with many brightly colored square flags.

It visits every home and shop in its area. First, the drums and the cymbals sound a salute to the house-owner. Then, the unicorn stoops down, bends its head several times before beginning the dance.

The house-owner or shopkeeper shoots firecrackers and presents his donations to the dancers.

Whereas the unicorn appears, the place is filled with children and onlookers.

Learning Objectives:

The students will demonstrate their learning skills in Vietnamese folk dance and appreciate the cultural differences.

Materials needed:

* Paper bags
* Color crayons
* Pictures of unicorns or dragons.

Activities:

1. Draw a picture of a unicorn's or a dragon's head.
2. Color and cut the unicorn's or the dragon's head.
3. Field trip to China Town on Lunar New Year Day.

Evaluation:

A. True or False

_____ 1. According to the Vietnamese's belief, wherever the unicorn appears, people will have peace, happiness, and prosperity.

_____ 2. In South Vietnam, the dance is called the Lion Dance.

_____ 3. In South Vietnam, the unicorn dance is held to celebrate TET or Vietnamese Lunar New Year.

B. Circle the correct answers:

1. In North Vietnam, the Lion Dance is celebrated on
   a. Tet holidays - Lunar New Year.
   b. 15th day of the 8th month of Lunar Year or Mid-Autumn Festival called Trung Thu.
   c. any celebration.
   d. children's birthdays.
2. In South Vietnam, the unicorn dance is held to celebrate
   a. children's birthdays.
   b. Tet or Vietnamese Lunar New Year.
   c. Wedding anniversary.
   d. all of the above occasions.

C. Describe the beginning steps of an unicorn performance.

Title: TRUNG THU - The Mid-Autumn Festival

Subject area: Vietnamese Festival Grade levels: K - 6
Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

The Mid-Autumn Festival also called Trung Thu falls on the 15th day of the 8th month of Lunar Calendar.

At mid-night, the moon is full and the moonlight is believed to exert its most benevolent influence on earth.

To celebrate Trung Thu Festival the children stay up till dawn singing spirited love songs to glorify the Moon Lady named Princess Hằng Nga or Chị Hằng.

Colorful paper lanterns are made in different shapes: star - shaped, moon - shaped, butterfly - shaped, etc. After the parade of the lanterns and Unicorn Dance, a paper lantern contest is organized to praise the children's skills in craft.

The children also eat moonshaped cakes while contemplating the water buffalo keeper called Chú Cuội resting at the foot of the banyan tree. The image of Chú Cuội is etched on the bright surface of the moon.

The Trung Thu Festival is also called Tết Nhi Đồng or Children's Festival.

Learning Objectives:

Students will demonstrate knowledge of and ability to familiarize with the Vietnamese customs through the Mid-Autumn Festival called "Trung Thu".

Materials Needed: (Can be found in the Vietnamese or Chinese grocery stores)

*Pictures of Trung Thu Festival (cut from the Vietnamese newspapers and magazines).
*Paper lanterns
*Small candies
*Moonshaped cakes

Procedures:

* Have a Vietnamese student in your class or a Vietnamese resource person from the community demonstrate the paper-lantern parade and the way the Vietnamese children celebrate the Trung Thu Festival.
* Have all students try the moonshaped cakes.

Evaluation:

Circle the correct answers.

1. The Mid-Autumn Festival called "Trung Thu" is celebrated by the Vietnamese
   a. on the 15th day of the 8th month of Solar Year (Western Calendar)
   b. on Lunar New Year Day
   c. on the 15th day of the 8th month of Lunar Calendar
2. What do the Vietnamese children do to celebrate Trung Thu?
   a. They sing spirited love songs.
   b. They eat moonshaped cakes and participate in the lantern-parade and the Unicorn Dance.
   c. all of the above
3. The Mid-Autumn Festival or Trung Thu is also called by another name
   a. Lunar New Year
   b. Princess Hằng Nga or Moon Lady
   c. Tết Nhi Đồng or Children's Festival

Title: HAI BÀ TRƯNG - The Trưng Sisters

Subject area: The Vietnamese Heroines Grade levels: K - 6
Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

Trưng Trắc and Trưng Nhị were the first two heroines of Vietnam.

According to the Vietnamese history, Vietnam was ruled by a mighty king from the North. Thi Sách, a respected and influential man, was executed by the Northern rulers.

Inspired by freedom and independence for the country and revenge for her husband, Trưng Trắc - widow of Thi Sách - and her sister, Trưng Nhị, recruited soldiers and made a courageous revolt against the Chinese army. All the invaders were chased out of the Vietnamese territory.

After the victory, the Vietnamese people proclaimed the Trưng Sisters as their Queens.

Shortly afterwards, the Chinese Emperor sent his troops headed by famous warriors to conquer Vietnam again. This time, the Trưng Sisters' Army was totally defeated.

The Trưng Sisters would rather die than fall into the hands of the enemies, and without any fear the two Queens threw themselves into the Hát River.

The Trưng Sisters' heorism, patriotism, and their leadership will always remain in the mind and heart of every Vietnamese.

Learning Objectives:

The students will be able to compare the Vietnamese and the American historical events and to appreciate their heroes.

Materials Needed:

* History books of Vietnam.
* Pictures of the Vietnamese women.

Activities:

* Group discussion on men's and women's roles in the society.
* Role playing.

Evaluation:

A. True or False

_____ 1. Thi Sách was Trưng Sisters' husband.

_____ 2. Trưng Trắc was the widow of a respected and influential man named Thi Sách.

_____ 3. Trưng Nhị was Trưng Trắc's sister.

B. Circle the correct answers

1. Trưng Sisters made a courageous revolt against the Northern rulers to

   a. destroy Vietnam.

   b. gain independence and freedom for Vietnam.

   c. satisfy their own interests.

   d. all of the above.

2. The Trưng Sisters' army was totally defeated because

   a. they had not enough soldiers and weapons.

   b. their soldiers were poorly-trained

   c. the Chinese Emperor sent his best troops headed by their best generals.

   d. all of the above reasons.

3. Finally, the two Queens

a. were captured by the enemies.

b. were killed by their soldiers.

c. were killed by the enemies.

d. threw themselves into the Hat River to commit suicide.

Title: THE STORY OF BÁNH DÀY AND BÁNH CHƯNG

Subject area: Vietnamese Folktale Grade levels: K - 6
Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

King Hùng Vương VI of Vietnam wanted to choose one of his sons his successor. He said, "I shall give the crown to one of you who can offer me food with the best significance."

The sons went to the forests or to the sea in search for rare game or fish. Only the 18th son named Tiết Liệu did not know what to do.

One night, Tiết Liệu saw a God in his dream saying to him, "Nothing is more precious than rice. So make rice cakes. One must be round to represent the Heavens; the second, square to represent the Earth."

(In ancient oriental civilization, the common belief was that the Heavens were round, and the Earth was square.)

Tiết Liệu did as told by the God and offered the rice cakes to the King. The King was very pleased. Then, he gave the crown to Tiết Liệu.

Since then, the Vietnamese make Bánh Chưng or square rice cakes for Tết to offer them to their ancestors.

The Bánh Dày or round rice cakes are made for marriages.

Learning Objectives:

The students demonstrate their knowledge of or ability to relate the meaningful story of the round and square rice cakes to the Vietnamese ancient belief about the Heavens and the Earth.

Materials Needed:

- Vietnamese Season's Greeting Cards
- Pictures of Vietnamese Wedding Ceremony

Procedure:

* Have a Vietnamese student or a community resource person make/buy a square cake and a round cake and show them to the class or draw a picture.
* Class discussion on the significance of "Bánh Dày" and "Bánh Chưng"

Evaluation:

Circle the correct answers

1. What kind of gift did King Hùng Vương VI of Vietnam ask his sons to offer to him?
   a. gold
   b. silver
   c. diamond
   d. food with the best significance
2. Who gave Tiết Liệu the idea of making round and square rice cakes?
   a. King Hùng Vương
   b. his brothers
   c. a God
   d. all of the above
3. What was the significance of square rice cake called "Bánh Chưng"?
   a. the symbol of the moon
   b. the symbol of the earth
   c. the symbol of the sun
   d. the symbol of the Heavens
4. For what purpose were the round rice-cakes made?
   a. for "Tết" - Lunar New Year
   b. to offer to God
   c. for marriages
   d. to offer to their ancestors

Title: SƠN TINH AND THỦY TINH - Mountain God and Sea God

Subject area: Vietnemese Folktale Grade levels: K - 6

Social Studies, Reading

Background Information:

Sơn Tinh was a Mountain God. Thủy Tinh was a Sea God.

Long time ago, both wanted to marry Mỵ Nương, the beautiful princess of the Vietnamese King, Hùng Vương XVIII.

Sơn Tinh presented himself first at the Court with all his presents as asked by the King. Then, he was given Mỵ Nương and he took her to the mountain.

Thủy Tinh as the looser was very furious. He decided to make war. He caused the ocean waters to go up rivers, inundate the country, and beseige the mountain.

Sơn Tinh also raised the mountain higher than the water level. He made thunder and lightning stop the advance of Thủy Tinh.

Thủy Tinh had to withdraw, but decided not to give up. Once every year he continued to launch an attack against Sơn Tinh.

Every time the war came, the Vietnamese people suffered from thunder, lightning, downpours, flood and heavy damage to properties and crops.

Learning Objectives:

Students demonstrate knowledge of and ability to familiarize with the Vietnamese Culture through folktales.

Procedures:

* Run off ditto to each student
* Read the tale to students
* Ask questions related to the tale
* Role playing

* This folktale can be used as a play
* Each student plays a role:
    1. King Hùng Vương
    2. My Nương - King's daughter
    3. One group of students plays the roles of Son Tinh or the Mountain-God and his soldiers.
    4. One group plays the roles of Thuy Tinh or the Sea-God and his soldiers.
* Follow the procedures of the tale, two main events are considered:
    1. Wedding ceremony
    2. War between Sơn Tinh and Thủy Tinh

Evaluation:

A. Fill in the blanks with correct word or words.

1. According to the Vietnamese Folk tales, _____ was a Sea God and _____ a Mountain God, both wanted to marry My Nương, the beautiful princess of the Vietnamese King named _____. _____ was very angry because _____ was given My Nương. Finally, they were at war against each other.

B. Circle the correct answers.

1. Who was given My Nương by the King?
    a. Thủy Tinh or the Sea God
    b. Sơn Tinh or the Mountain God
    c. Sơn Tinh's soldier
    d. Thủy tinh's soldier

2. Why did the Vietnamese suffer from lightning, raining, and flood which caused heavy damage to properties and crops?
    a. Sơn Tinh was given My- Nương
    b. Thủy Tinh couldn't marry My Nương
    c. Sơn Tinh and Thủy Tinh were at war
    d. All of the above